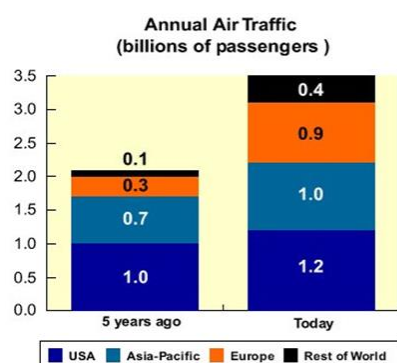


1 Annual Air Traffic 1(bar)	1
2 Demographic and Infrastructure Information (SA, AU, AR)	3
3 Demographic and Infrastructure Information (UK, Brazil, India)	4
4 Darwin Enterprises Financial Information (list)	5
5 Departmental Time Usage (list)	7
6 Greenco Subsidiaries	7
7 Journey time Litden to Fellip (line)	9
8 Lifestack Stores (list)	11
9 Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG) (list)	12
10 Order Placed with A.H. Engineering 1 (list)	14
11 Order Placed with A.H. Engineering 2 (list)	15
12 Projected Consumer Goods Exports (line)	17
13 Projected Consumer Goods Imports (line)	19
14 Philippine Economic Summary (list)	20
15 Regional Drug Sales: Tequential & Parnol (bar)	21
16 Red Pertroleum Inc-6 Month Target Review (list)	22
17 Rexare GMBH – Environmentally Friendly Paper (list)	23
18 Today's Exchange rate for the Indian Rupee (list)	25
19 Today's Exchange rate for the Bhutanese Ngultrum (list)	26
20 UK Census Report (bar & line)	27
21 Yearly Income (list)	27
22 Zone 5 Assembly Line – Report (list)	28
23 World Fossil Fuel Regulation (list) (Practice)	29
24 Compoil Subsidiaries	30
25 Company Figures at the end of the current financial year	32

1 Annual Air Traffic 1(bar)

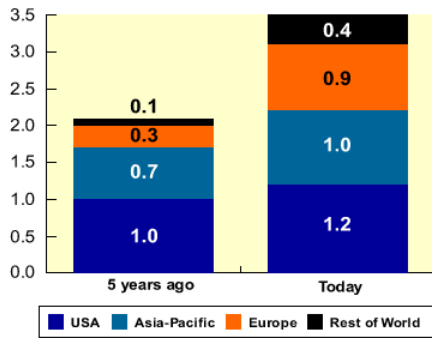


Numerical Reasoning test: Question 14 of 18

The average distance flown per passenger departing within Europe 5 years ago was 1,000km. Today this figure has decreased by 20%. By how many percent has the total distance traveled by flights departing in Europe changed today?

- ☐ 30% decrease
- ☐ 15% decrease
- ☐ No change
- ☐ 120% increase
- ☒ 140% increase

**Annual Air Traffic
(billions of passengers)**



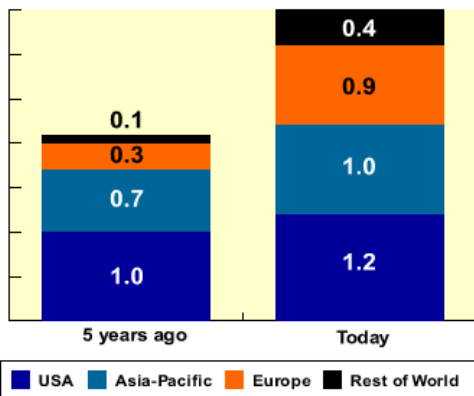
Question 16

Over the last 5 years by how many passengers did the increase in European traffic exceed the increase in USA passengers?

- ☐ 40,000,000
- ☐ 60,000,000
- ☐ 400,000,000
- ☐ 600,000,000
- ☐ Cannot say

C $(0.9-0.3)-(1.2-1.0)$ billions 400,000,000

**Annual Air Traffic
(billions of passengers)**



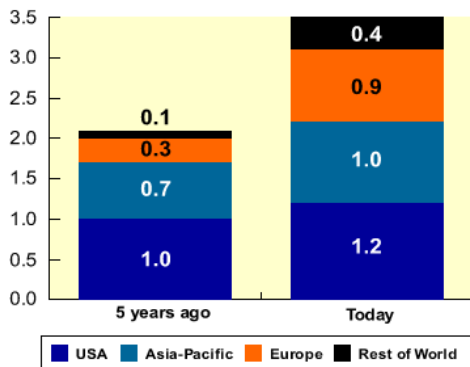
Question 17

If the increase in global passenger air traffic continues at the current rate, approximately how many annual air passengers (billions) will there be in 5 years time?

- ☐ 0.583b
- ☐ 0.539b
- ☐ 5.83b
- ☐ 53.9b
- ☐ None of these

C

**Annual Air Traffic
(billions of passengers)**



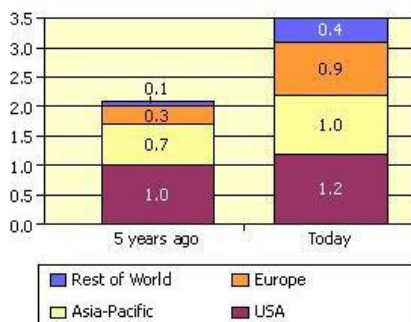
Question 18

What is the percentage increase in global passenger air traffic over the last 5 years?

- ☐ 57%
- ☐ 67%
- ☐ 77%
- ☐ 87%
- ☐ None of these

B

**Annual Air Traffic
(in 1,000s of millions of passengers)**



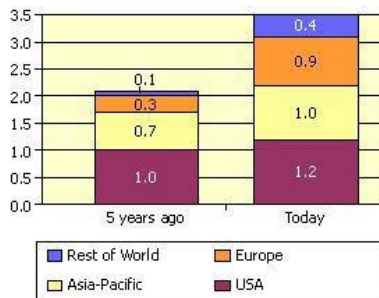
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 10 of 18

If the increase in global passenger air traffic continues at the current rate, approximately how many annual air passengers (millions) will there be in 5 years time?

- ☐ 583m
- ☐ 539m
- ☐ 5,830m
- ☐ 53,900m
- ☐ None of these

C

Annual Air Traffic
(in 1,000s of millions of passengers)



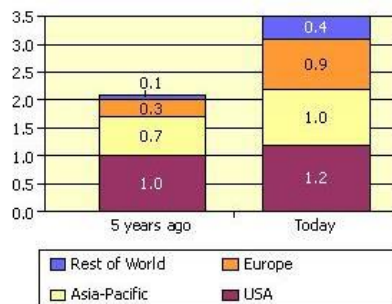
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 11 of 18

Over the last 5 years by how many passengers did the increase in European traffic exceed the increase in USA passengers?

- ☐ 400,000,000
- ☐ 600,000,000
- ☐ 4,000,000,000
- ☐ 6,000,000,000
- ☐ Cannot say

A

Annual Air Traffic
(in 1,000s of millions of passengers)



Numerical Reasoning test: Question 12 of 18

What is the percentage increase in global passenger air traffic over the last 5 years?

- ☐ 57%
- ☐ 67%
- ☐ 77%
- ☐ 87%
- ☐ None of these

B

2 Demographic and Infrastructure Information (SA, AU, AR)

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	South Africa	Australia	Argentina
Population (m)	36.5	19.2	35.6
GNP (in USA \$m)	122,675	315,500	227,500
Economically Active Pop. (%)	36.10	50.10	39.00
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	61.1 : 38.9	86.0 : 14.0	86.4 : 13.6
Telephones (m)	3.82	8.51	4.35
Vehicles-Cars (m)	3.5	8.1	4.1
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	1.9	2.0	1.6
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.19	0.82	0.22

m = millions

Question 4

How many people live in urban areas in South Africa?

- ☐ 223,015
- ☐ 597,381
- ☐ 5,973,810
- ☐ 22,301,500
- ☐ 28,397,000

Question 5

What percentage of the population in Australia own both cars and telephones?

- ☐ 16.6%
- ☐ 21.7%
- ☐ 43.3%
- ☐ 86.5%
- ☐ Cannot say

Question 6

What is the GNP per person in Argentina?

- ☐ \$386
- ☐ \$3,860
- ☐ \$6,390
- ☐ \$24,920
- ☐ \$63,904

DEC

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	South Africa	Australia	Argentina
Population (m)	36.50	19.20	35.60
GNP (in USA \$m)	122,675	315,500	227,500
Economically Active Pop. (%)	36.10	50.10	39.00
Urban : Rural Pop. (%)	61.1 : 38.9	86.0 : 14.0	86.4 : 13.6
Telephones (m)	3.82	8.51	4.35
Vehicles-Cars (m)	3.50	8.10	4.10
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	1.90	2.00	1.60
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.19	0.82	0.22

m = millions

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 4 of 18

What is the approximate ratio of the number of telephones in South Africa to the number of telephones in Australia?

- ☐ 2:5
- ☐ 2:7
- ☐ 1:3
- ☐ 4:9
- ☐ 2:3

D

5. 阿根廷每公里公路上的轿车数量是多少？

- A. 0.04
- B. 0.05
- C. 7.27
- D. 18.64**
- E. 25.91

6. 如果南非 45%的电话用户都为商业用户，那么南非每部家庭电话的平均使用者有多少人？

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 17**
- E. 21

3 Demographic and Infrastructure Information (UK, Brazil, India)

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 7

If 90% of cars in India are owned by urban dwellers, what percentage of urban dwellers own cars (assuming a maximum of one car per person)?

- ☒ 0.22%
- ☐ 0.84%
- ☐ 1.28%
- ☐ 22%
- ☐ 60%

B

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 8

If 45% of telephones in the UK are owned by business, how many people are there in the UK per home telephone?

- ☒ 0.2
- ☐ 0.3
- ☐ 2.2
- ☐ 3.7
- ☐ 4.5

D

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 9

How many vehicles are there per kilometre of road in India?

- ☒ 0.53
- ☐ 0.84
- ☐ 1.19
- ☐ 1.90
- ☐ 8.40

D

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 4

What is the approximate ratio of the number of telephones in India to the number of telephones in the UK?

- ☐ 1:5
- ☐ 2:5
- ☐ 2:7
- ☐ 4:9
- ☐ 1:2

C

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 5

What percentage of the population in Brazil own both cars and telephones?

- ☐ 8.2%
- ☐ 13.8%
- ☐ 16.4%
- ☐ 27.6%
- ☐ Cannot say

E

Demographic and Infrastructure Information			
	UK	Brazil	India
Population (m)	59.4	168	1023
GNP (in USA \$m)	1,129,000	485,000	265,000
Economically Active Pop. (%)	49.8	42.7	37.3
Urban: Rural Pop. (%)	90.6 : 9.4	74.3 : 25.7	26.1 : 73.9
Telephones (m)	29.20	12.30	8.44
Vehicles-Cars (m)	21.2	15.3	2.5
Vehicles-Trucks & Buses (m)	3.1	1.7	1.5
Total Road Length (m of Km)	0.38	1.7	2.1

m = millions

Question 6

How many people live in urban areas in the UK?

- ☐ 538,164
- ☐ 558,360
- ☐ 53,816,400
- ☐ 55,836,000
- ☐ Cannot say

C

4 Darwin Enterprises Financial Information (list)

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

Question 16

If Darwin Enterprise's Share Price/Income ratio had remained constant from Year 1 onwards, what would the Share Price have been in Year 3?

- ☐ 1.4p
- ☐ 12.9p
- ☐ 25.7p
- ☐ 48.5p
- ☐ Cannot say

Question 17

Which of the following formulae has been used to calculate Profit Margin?

- ☐ $\text{Income}/(\text{Turnover} \times 100)$
- ☐ $\text{Income}/(\text{Debt} \times 100)$
- ☐ $(\text{Income}/\text{Debt}) \times 100$
- ☐ $(\text{Income}/\text{Turnover}) \times 100$
- ☐ None of these

Question 18

What was the smallest percentage drop in Share Price and when did it occur?

- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 18%
- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 21%
- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 22%
- ☐ Year 2 to Year 3 – 21%
- ☐ Year 2 to Year 3 – 34%

16 B 17 D 18 B

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

Question 14

What would the Turnover be in Year 4 if it continued to decrease at the same rate as between Year 2 and Year 3?

- ☐ £5.9m
- ☐ £6.1m
- ☐ £6.4m
- ☐ £6.8m
- ☐ £7.1m

Question 13

What was the smallest percentage drop in Share Price and when did it occur?

- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 18%
- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 21%
- ☐ Year 1 to Year 2 – 22%
- ☐ Year 2 to Year 3 – 21%
- ☐ Year 2 to Year 3 – 34%

Question 15

If Darwin Enterprise's Share Price/Income ratio had remained constant from Year 1 onwards, what would the Share Price have been in Year 3?

- ☐ 1.4p
- ☐ 12.9p
- ☐ 25.7p
- ☐ 48.5p
- ☐ Cannot say

D

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

B

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

B

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Revenue (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

Question 19

What would the Revenue be in Year 4 if it continued to decrease at the same rate as between Year 2 and Year 3?

- ☐ £6.1m
- ☐ £6.4m
- ☐ £6.8m
- ☐ £7.1m
- ☐ £8.5m

C

5 Departmental Time Usage (list)

Departmental Time Usage - Hours per annum				
Department (no. of employees)	Available Time Resources	Time Used		
		Support / Admin	New Products	Product Extensions
Engineering (5)	10,000	4,000	6,000	432
Technical Services (8)	16,000	3,700	9,540	673
Marketing (3)	6,000	3,600	2,000	0
Specifications (3)	6,000	3,000	2,000	33
Development (4)	8,000	5,000	1,500	324

Question 7

If available time resources in Engineering increase by 10% in the next year, how many new products will be launched?

- ☐ 600
- ☐ 660
- ☐ 6,000
- ☐ 6,600
- ☐ Cannot say

Question 8

If four products were extended during this year, on average how many more hours were spent on each extension in Technical Services compared to Specifications?

- ☐ 161
- ☐ 163
- ☐ 165
- ☐ 167
- ☐ None of these

Question 9

On average how many more hours were worked per employee in Marketing than in Specifications?

- ☐ 189
- ☐ 200
- ☐ 209
- ☐ 219
- ☐ 229

7 E 8 E 9 A

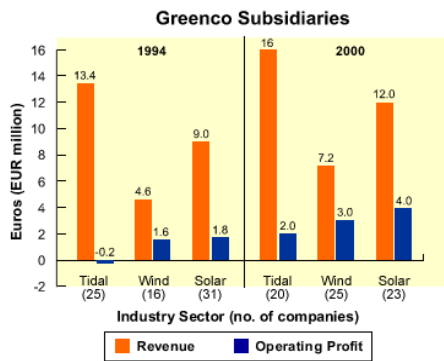
数字推理测试: 题4 共 18

如果明年的营销部门的可用时间资源增加 10%，将会有多少新产品推出？

- ☐ 200
- ☐ 220
- ☐ 2,000
- ☐ 2,200
- ☐ 无法判断

E

6 Greenco Subsidiaries



Question 1

Which Industry Sector in which year generated the greatest Operating Profit per company?

- ☐ Tidal in 1994
- ☐ Wind in 1994
- ☐ Solar in 1994
- ☐ Tidal in 2000
- ☐ Wind in 2000
- ☐ Solar in 2000

Question 2

What proportion of total Greenco Operating Profit for 2000 was generated by the Solar sector?

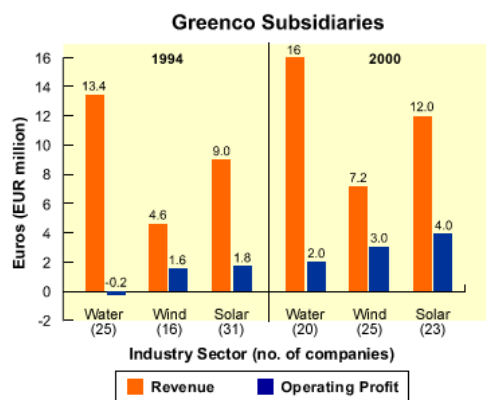
- ☐ 1/3
- ☐ 4/9
- ☐ 5/9
- ☐ 2/9
- ☐ 7/9

Question 3

Profit ratio is Operating Profit as a percentage of Revenue. What was the difference in profit ratio in the Wind sector between 2000 and 1994?

- ☐ 5.0%
- ☒ 8.0%
- ☐ 10.0%
- ☐ 15.0%
- ☐ None of these

1F 2B 3E



Question 1

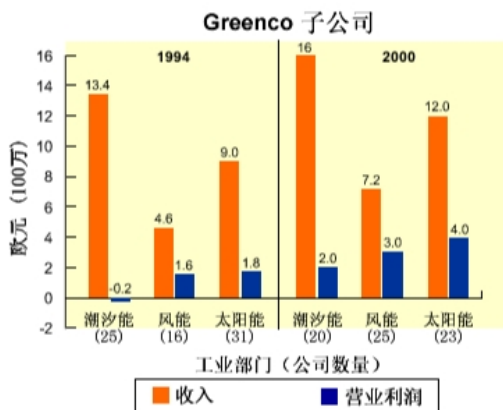
If revenue for the Wind sector as a whole decreased by 15% between 1994 and 2000, by what percentage has Greenco's share of the Wind market grown?

- ☐ 10%
- ☐ 15%
- ☐ 25%
- ☐ 50%
- ☐ Cannot say

E Cannot say

数字推理测试: 题16 共 18

1994 年 Greenco 每家潮汐能公司的平均收入大约是多少?



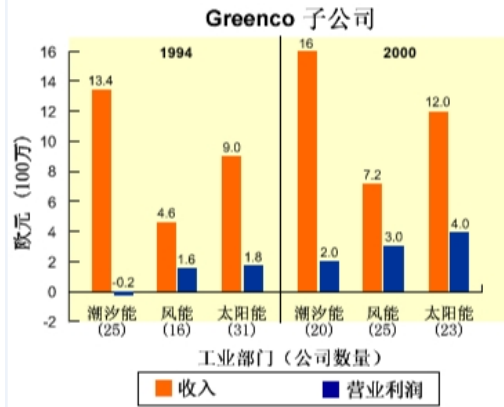
- ☐ 350,000欧元
- ☐ 375,000欧元
- ☐ 400,000欧元
- ☐ 425,000欧元
- ☐ 450,000欧元

? 536000

数字推理测试: 题17 共 18

2000 年 Greenco 每家潮汐能公司实现的营业利润比 1994 年高多少欧元?

- ☐ 54,000欧元
- ☐ 108,000欧元
- ☐ 216,000欧元
- ☐ 432,000欧元
- ☐ 以上都不是

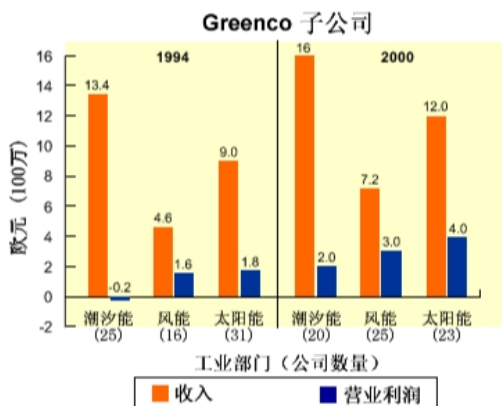


B

数字推理测试: 题18 共 18

1994 年至 2000 年潮汐能部门的收入增长总量相应的年平均增长率是多少?

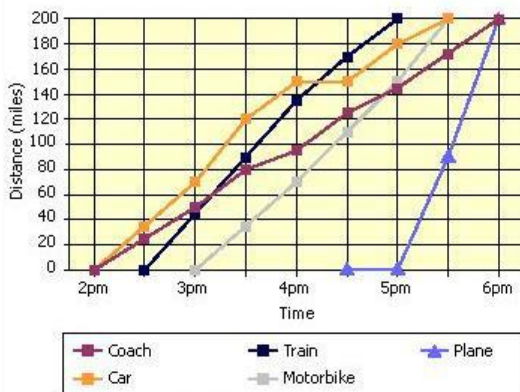
- ☐ 3.0%
- ☐ 3.3%
- ☐ 3.6%
- ☐ 3.9%
- ☐ 无法判断



A

7 Journey time Litden to Fellip (line)

Journey time Litden to Fellip



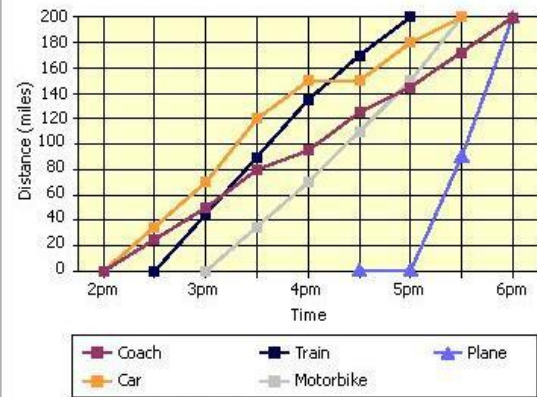
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 13 of 18

The car was delayed due to a traffic jam 241,350 metres from Litden at 4pm, which cleared at 4.30pm. If the car left Litden at 3pm with the same speed and avoided this delay, what time would the car reach Fellip?

- ☐ 5pm
- ☐ 5.30pm
- ☐ 6pm
- ☐ 6.30pm
- ☐ 7pm

C

Journey time Litden to Fellip



1 mile = 1,609 metres

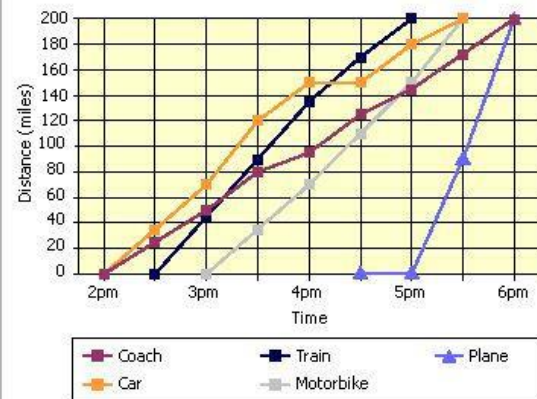
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 14 of 18

If the speed limit was 31.29 m/s, how many times did the car break the speed limit during the journey from Litden to Fellip?

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

C 3 次?

Journey time Litden to Fellip



1 mile = 1,609 metres

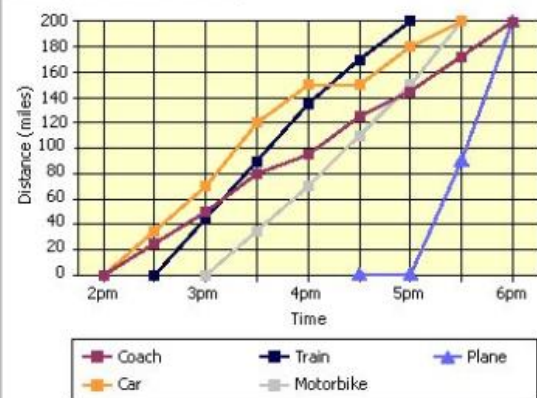
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 15 of 18

Which mode of transport covered its first 193,080 metres the quickest?

- ☐ Car
- ☐ Train
- ☐ Coach
- ☐ Motorbike
- ☐ Plane

E

Journey time Litden to Fellip



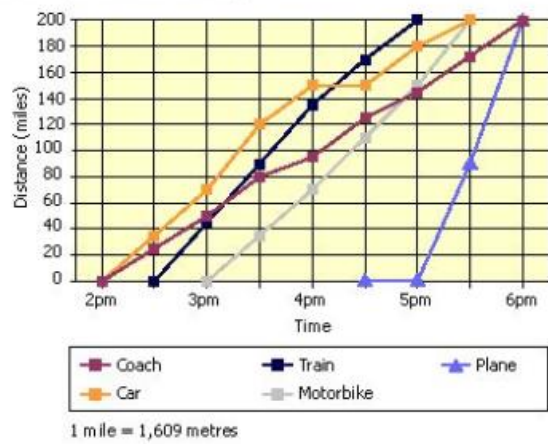
1 mile = 1,609 metres

What is the approximate difference in average speed (metres per second) between the method of transport that had the greatest average speed and that which had the lowest average speed over the whole journey?

- ☐ 35.76m/s
- ☐ 37.10m/s
- ☐ 38.44m/s
- ☐ 39.78m/s
- ☐ 41.42m/s

B

Journey time Liden to Fellip



A

8 Lifestack Stores (list)

Lifestack Stores				
Store	Floor Space (m²)	Turnover (000s per week)	Turnover as % of last year	Operating Costs (millions per year)
Eastern	300	100	75	2.23
Western	400	60	160	0.78
Central	450	140	96	1.94
Northern	500	50	80	0.83
Southern	600	90	120	0.70

C

Lifestack Stores				
Store	Floor Space (m²)	Turnover (000s per week)	Turnover as % of last year	Operating Costs (millions per year)
Eastern	300	100	75	2.23
Western	400	60	160	0.78
Central	450	140	96	1.94
Northern	500	50	80	0.83
Southern	600	90	120	0.70

E

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 18 of 18

At 4pm, which method of transport was closest to Fellip?

- ☐ Car
- ☐ Train
- ☐ Coach
- ☐ Motorbike
- ☐ Plane

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 15 of 18

If plans show that stores can yield 15% more turnover than they did last year, which store is predicted to produce the highest turnover next year?

- ☐ Southern
- ☐ Northern
- ☒ Central
- ☐ Western
- ☐ Eastern

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 13 of 18

Which store has the highest ratio of turnover to operating costs?

- ☐ Southern
- ☐ Northern
- ☐ Central
- ☐ Western
- ☐ Eastern

Lifestack Stores				
Store	Floor Space (m ²)	Turnover (000s per week)	Turnover as % of last year	Operating Costs (millions per year)
Eastern	300	100	75	2.23
Western	400	60	160	0.78
Central	450	140	96	1.94
Northern	500	50	80	0.83
Southern	600	90	120	0.70

A

14

Lifestack Stores				
Store	Floor Space (m ²)	Turnover (000s per week)	Turnover as % of last year	Operating Costs (millions per year)
Eastern	300	100	75	2.23
Western	400	60	160	0.78
Central	450	140	96	1.94
Northern	500	50	80	0.83
Southern	600	90	120	0.70

A

9 Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG) (list)

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Question 10

The average annual growth rate in Net Sales for the industry from 1995 onwards was 20%. By how many EUR did the Net Sales of IPG exceed the industry average by 1997?

- ☒ 320m
- ☒ 324m
- ☒ 328m
- ☒ 332m
- ☐ None of these

Question 11

For which year did the Cost of Goods Sold constitute the largest percentage of Net Sales?

- ☒ 1995
- ☒ 1996
- ☒ 1997
- ☒ 1998
- ☒ 1999
- ☒ 2000
- ☒ 1995-1996
- ☒ 1996-1997
- ☒ 1997-1998
- ☒ 1998-1999
- ☒ 1999-2000

Question 12

Between which years did the largest percentage growth in Sales Margin occur?

10 E 11 B 12 B

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Question 10

If Net Sales increased from 1994 to 1995 by the same percentage as from 1995 to 1996, what was the Sales Margin (in EUR m) in 1994?

- ☒ 359m
- ☒ 369m
- ☒ 379m
- ☒ 389m
- ☒ Cannot say

E

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 14 of 18

Which store produced the highest turnover last year, per metre squared of floor space?

- ☐ Southern
- ☐ Northern
- ☐ Central
- ☐ Western
- ☐ Eastern

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 14 of 18

If operating costs remain constant from last year to this, which store had the highest turnover per unit operating cost last year?

- ☒ Southern
- ☐ Northern
- ☐ Central
- ☐ Western
- ☐ Eastern

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Question 11

Between which years did the largest percentage growth in Sales Margin occur?

- ☒ 1995-1996
- ☐ 1996-1997
- ☐ 1997-1998
- ☐ 1998-1999
- ☐ 1999-2000

B

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Question 12

For which year did Fixed Costs constitute the largest percentage of Net Sales?

- ☐ 1995
- ☐ 1996
- ☐ 1997
- ☐ 1998
- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 2000

D

10. Efficiency is the operating cash flow as a percentage of total cost (Goods Sold & Fixed Costs). What was the efficiency of IPG in 1995?

- A. 16.1%**
- B. 16.3%
- C. 16.5%
- D. 16.7%
- E. None

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 16 of 18

If the percentage decrease in Operating Cash Flow for 1997 to 1998 continued at the same rate, how many more years would elapse before it fell below 1996 levels?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 7
- ☐ Cannot say

C

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 17 of 18

What was the average annual percentage growth in Net Sales for 1999 and 2000?

- ☐ 3.2%
- ☐ 4.4%
- ☐ 5.6%
- ☒ 6.8%
- ☐ 7.9%

D

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
(EUR million)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Net sales	1,600	2,158	2,568	2,375	2,508	2,709
Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
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E

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
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Cost of goods sold	1,089	1,487	1,661	1,508	1,568	1,716
Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
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E

Operating Performance for International Paper Goods (IPG)						
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Sales margin	511	671	886	867	922	993
Fixed costs	289	411	582	578	592	596
Operating cash flow	222	260	304	289	331	397

D

10 Order Placed with A.H. Engineering 1 (list)

Orders Placed with A.H. Engineering			
Unit order	Turbine Blade	Gyroscope	Undercarriage Piston
Eastlands	13,200	0	145
Luftgut	8,700	21	84
Nippon Air	0	15	0
Russair	2,450	6	30
Frontier	18,500	45	200
Price per unit (€)	€415	€20,500	€287

Exchange Rates for Sterling (£)			
One pound (£) =	1-Jan	1-Apr	1-Jul
Euro	1.44	1.50	1.52
Japanese Yen	232.11	191.47	175.81
US Dollar	1.70	1.61	1.61

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 18 of 18

Expressing Sales Margin as a percentage of Net Sales, what was the change in this percentage from 1997 to 1998?

- ☐ 2% drop
- ☐ 1% drop
- ☐ No change
- ☐ 1% rise
- ☒ 2% rise

Question 8

The average annual growth rate in Net Sales for the industry from 1995 onwards was 10%. By how many EUR did the Net Sales of IPG exceed the industry average by 1997?

- ☐ 640m
- ☐ 648m
- ☐ 656m
- ☐ 664m
- ☐ None of these

Question 12

Efficiency is the Operating Cash Flow as a percentage of total costs (Goods Sold & Fixed Costs). What was the efficiency of IPG in 1996?

- ☐ 13.1%
- ☐ 13.3%
- ☐ 13.5%
- ☐ 13.7%
- ☐ None of these

Question 13

If the price of Turbine Blades increases to £420, what will the percentage increase be on the cost of the Russair Turbine Blade order?

- ☒ 0.01%
- ☐ 1.19%
- ☐ 1.20%
- ☐ 12.18%
- ☐ 19.04%

Question 14

How many Euros would you get to the US Dollar on 1 January?

- ☒ 0.65
- ☐ 1.18
- ☐ 1.44
- ☐ 1.70
- ☐ Cannot say

Question 15

If Nippon Air agreed the price of their Gyroscope order in £ Sterling on 1 January and paid on 1 April, what would be the cost difference, in Japanese Yen, if paid on 1 April rather than 1 January?

- ☒ 58,877,025 ¥ Less
- ☐ 12,496,800 ¥ Less
- ☐ 9,897,500 ¥ Less
- ☐ 12,496,800 ¥ More
- ☐ 58,877,025 ¥ More

4. If Frontier increased their Unit Order of Turbine Blades by 7%, approximately how much would they need to pay for Turbine Blades?

- A. £3,580,000
- B. £5,102,000
- C. £8,215,000**
- D. £13,226,000
- E. £15,335,000

5. What percentage of the total price of the Eastlands order can be attributed to Undercarriage Pistons?

- A. 0.08%
- B. 0.11%
- C. 0.75%**
- D. 1.10%
- E. 7.54%

6. If the exchange rate for the US Dollars had increased by the same proportion as the Euro did between 1 January and 1 April, how many US Dollars would you have got to the Pound on 1 April?

- A. \$1.73
- B. \$1.76
- C. \$1.77**
- D. \$1.97
- E. Cannot say

7. 如果 Frontier 有三种货币的资金可以用来支付，那么在 1 月 1 日用哪种货币付款最划算？

- A. 英镑
 - B. 欧元
 - C. 日元
 - D. 美元
 - E. 无法判断
- （我不明白，猜是 E）

11 Order Placed with A.H. Engineering 2

Orders Placed with A.H. Engineering			
Unit order	Turbine Blade	Gyroscope	Undercarriage Piston
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
Price per unit (£)	£425	£21,500	£295

Exchange Rates for Sterling (£)			
One pound (£) =	1-Jan	1-Apr	1-Jul
Euro	1.50	1.52	1.58
Japanese Yen	191.47	175.81	163.33
US Dollar	1.65	1.61	1.60

(list)

D

Question 10

If Luftgut increased their Unit Order of Turbine Blades by 7%, approximately how much would they need to pay for Turbine Blades?

- ☐ £3,580,000
- ☐ £5,102,000
- ☐ £7,348,000
- ☐ £8,413,000
- ☐ £13,226,000

Orders Placed with A.H. Engineering			
Unit order	Turbine Blade	Gyroscope	Undercarriage Piston
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
Price per unit (£)	£425	£21,500	£295

Exchange Rates for Sterling (£)			
One pound (£) =	1-Jan	1-Apr	1-Jul
Euro	1.50	1.52	1.58
Japanese Yen	191.47	175.81	163.33
US Dollar	1.65	1.61	1.60

Question 11

If the exchange rate for the US Dollar had increased by the same proportion as the Euro did between 1 January and 1 April, how many US Dollars would you have got to the Pound on 1 April?

- ☐ \$1.67
- ☐ \$1.69
- ☐ \$1.73
- ☐ \$1.76
- ☐ Cannot say

Orders Placed with A.H. Engineering			
Unit order	Turbine Blade	Gyroscope	Undercarriage Piston
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
Price per unit (£)	£425	£21,500	£295

Exchange Rates for Sterling (£)			
One pound (£) =	1-Jan	1-Apr	1-Jul
Euro	1.50	1.52	1.58
Japanese Yen	191.47	175.81	163.33
US Dollar	1.65	1.61	1.60

Question 12

What percentage of the total price of the Frontier order can be attributed to Undercarriage Pistons?

- ☐ 0.08%
- ☐ 0.11%
- ☐ 0.76%
- ☐ 1.10%
- ☐ 7.56%

数字推理测试: 题13 共 18

如果涡轮叶片的价格上涨到 435 英镑，Russair 的涡轮叶片订单价格上涨的百分率是多少？

- ☐ 0.01%
- ☐ 0.02%
- ☐ 1.20%
- ☐ 2.35%
- ☐ 12.18%

A.H. Engineering 工程定单			
订单数	涡轮叶片	陀螺仪	起落架活塞
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
单价 (英镑)	425	21,500	295

与英镑的汇率			
1 英镑 =	1月1日	4月1日	7月1日
欧元	1.50	1.52	1.58
日元	191.47	175.81	163.33
美元	1.65	1.61	1.60

A.H. Engineering 工程定单			
订单数	涡轮叶片	陀螺仪	起落架活塞
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
单价 (英镑)	425 英镑	21,500 英镑	295 英镑

与英镑的汇率			
1 英镑 =	1月1日	4月1日	7月1日
欧元	1.50	1.52	1.58
日元	191.47	175.81	163.33
美元	1.65	1.61	1.60

数字推理测试: 题14 共 18

如果 Nippon Air 在 1 月 1 日同意以英镑购买陀螺仪，并在 1 月 1 日付款，那么这与在 4 月 1 日付款费用上有什么不同（以日元计）？

- ☐ 少付 22,676,490日元
- ☐ 少付 2,020,140日元
- ☐ 少付 1,120,080日元
- ☐ 多付 22,020,140日元
- ☐ 多付 22,676,490日元

B

A.H. Engineering 工程定单			
订单数	涡轮叶片	陀螺仪	起落架活塞
Eastlands	0	15	0
Luftgut	18,500	45	200
Nippon Air	2,450	6	30
Russair	8,700	21	84
Frontier	13,200	0	145
单价 (英镑)	425 英镑	21,500 英镑	295 英镑

与英镑的汇率			
1 英镑 =	1月1日	4月1日	7月1日
欧元	1.50	1.52	1.58
日元	191.47	175.81	163.33
美元	1.65	1.61	1.60

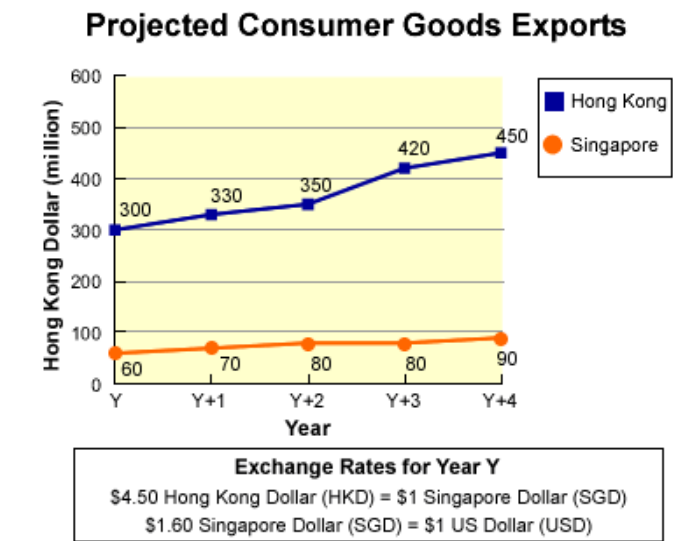
数字推理测试: 题15 共 18

在 1 月 1 日 1 美元可兑换多少欧元？

- ☐ 0.85
- ☐ 0.91
- ☐ 1.10
- ☐ 1.18
- ☐ 无法判断

B

12 Projected Consumer Goods Exports (line)



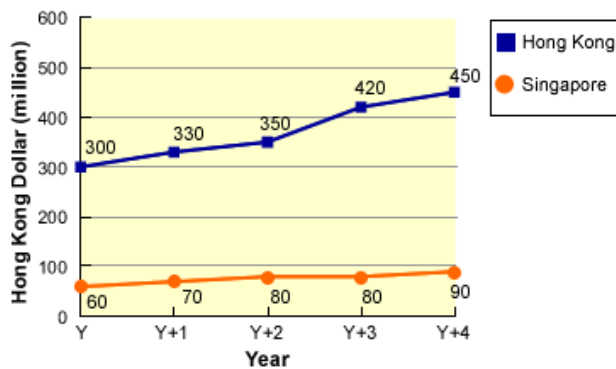
Question 4

At one time Hong Kong's consumer goods exports were projected to rise at 20% per year from Y+2 onwards. According to this projection, what would be the value (in \$m HKD) of Hong Kong's exports in Y+4?

- ☐ \$500m
- ☐ \$501m
- ☐ \$502m
- ☐ \$503m
- ☐ \$504m

E -----(Y+4)-(Y+2)=2; 350*1.2*1.2=504

Projected Consumer Goods Exports



Exchange Rates for Year Y

\$4.50 Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) = \$1 Singapore Dollar (SGD)
\$1.60 Singapore Dollar (SGD) = \$1 US Dollar (USD)

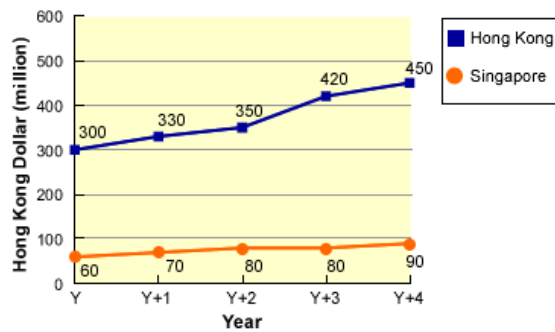
Question 5

What percentage of projected consumer goods exports from both countries in Y+1 is attributable to Singapore?

- ☐ 15%
- ☐ 17.5%
- ☐ 20%
- ☐ 22.5%
- ☐ 25%

B $70/(70+330)=0.175$

Projected Consumer Goods Exports



Exchange Rates for Year Y

\$4.50 Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) = \$1 Singapore Dollar (SGD)
\$1.60 Singapore Dollar (SGD) = \$1 US Dollar (USD)

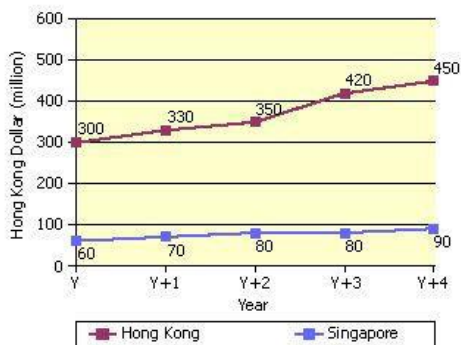
Question 6

What multiple of Singapore exports are Hong Kong exports worth when calculated in \$US rather than \$HKD in year Y?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 7
- ☐ None of these

C $300/60$

Projected Consumer Goods Exports



Exchange Rates for Year Y

\$4.50 Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) = \$1 Singapore Dollar (SGD)
\$1.60 Singapore Dollar (SGD) = \$1 US Dollar (USD)

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 5 of 18

What is the projected ratio of Hong Kong to Singapore consumer goods exports in Y+4?

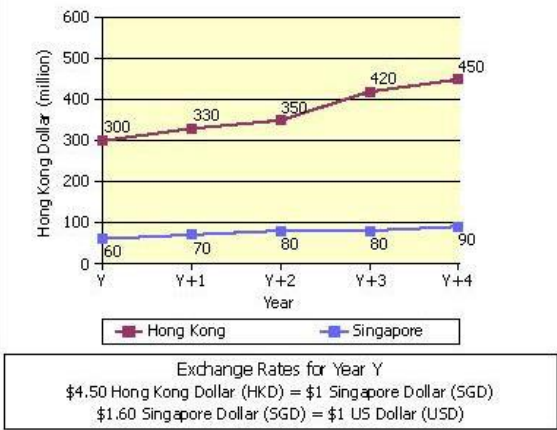
- ☐ 2:1
- ☐ 3:1
- ☐ 4:1
- ☐ 5:1
- ☐ Cannot say

D

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 6 of 18

Assuming a constant exchange rate, what is the projected approximate value of combined consumer goods exports from both Hong Kong and Singapore in Y+2 (in \$m USD)?

Projected Consumer Goods Exports

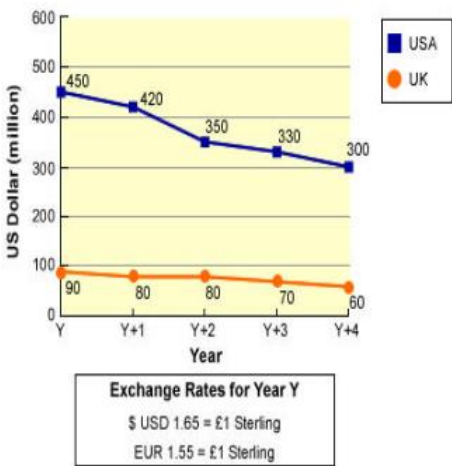


- ☐ \$60m
- ☐ \$65m
- ☐ \$70m
- ☐ \$75m
- ☐ Cannot say

A

13 Projected Consumer Goods Imports (line)

Projected Consumer Goods Imports



Question 1

Assuming a constant exchange rate, what is the projected value of consumer goods imports for the UK in Y+1 (in £ Sterling)?

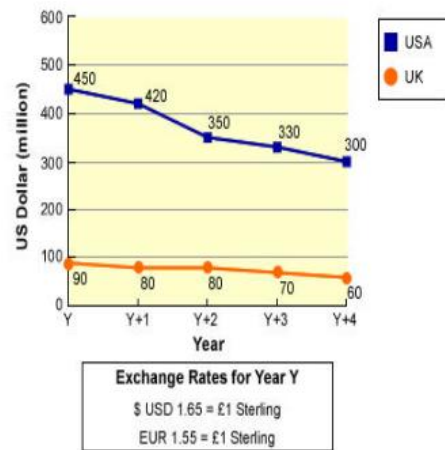
- ☐ £45m
- ☐ £48.5m
- ☐ £52m
- ☐ £55.5m
- ☐ Cannot say

Help

Next

B

Projected Consumer Goods Imports



Question 2

At one time USA's consumer goods imports were projected to decrease at 20% per year from Y+2 onwards. According to this projection, what would be the value (in \$m USD) of USA's imports in Y+4?

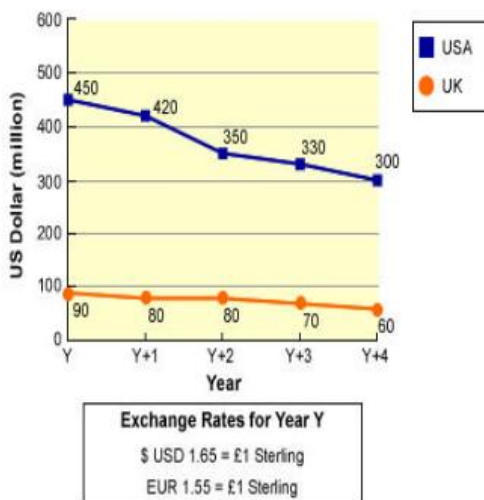
- ☐ \$220m
- ☐ \$221m
- ☐ \$222m
- ☐ \$223m
- ☐ \$224m

Help

Next

E

Projected Consumer Goods Imports



Question 3

Assuming a constant exchange rate, what is the projected approximate value of combined consumer goods imports for both countries in Y+2 (in EUR m)?

- ☐ EUR400m
- ☐ EUR404m
- ☐ EUR408m
- ☐ EUR412m
- ☐ Cannot say

B

14 Philippine Economic Summary

Philippine Economic Summary				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total GDP (\$1,000 million)	66.00	64.35	80.19	84.00
GDP per head of population (\$)	1,100	990	1,188	1,200
GDP growth per head (% change p.a.)	10.0%	-10.0%	20.0%	1.0%
Unemployment rate (% of workforce)	8.7%	10.0%	10.5%	15.0%

Question 19

What would the GDP per working person have been in 1997, given that the workforce was 55% of the population?

- ☐ \$500
- ☐ \$1,000
- ☐ \$2,000
- ☐ \$4,000
- ☐ Cannot say

(list)

C

Philippine Economic Summary				
	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total GDP (\$1,000 million)	66.00	64.35	80.19	84.00
GDP per head of population (\$)	1,100	990	1,188	1,200
GDP growth per head (% change p.a.)	10.0%	-10.0%	20.0%	1.0%
Unemployment rate (% of workforce)	8.7%	10.0%	10.5%	15.0%

Question 21

What was the GDP per Head of Population in 1996?

- ☐ \$1,000
- ☐ \$1,010
- ☐ \$1,100
- ☐ \$1,110
- ☐ Cannot say

A

3. In which year was the geartest number of people unemployed in Philippines?

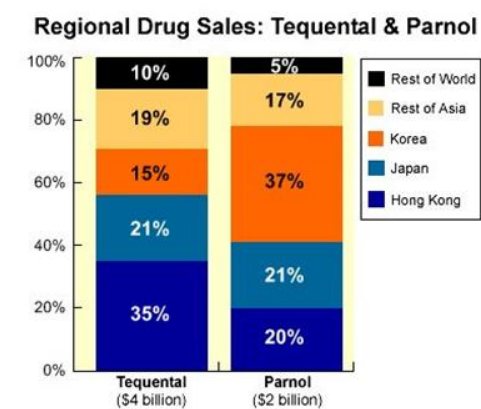
- A. 1997
- B. 1998
- C. 1999
- D. 2000
- E. Cannot say

4. What was the percentage increase in population from 1997 to 1999?

- A. 12.5%
- B. 15.0%

- C. 17.5%
- D. 20.0%
- E. Cannot say

15 Regional Drug Sales: Tequential & Parnol (bar)

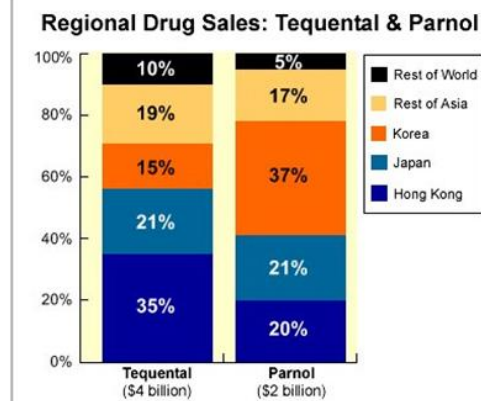


B

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 11 of 18

Approximately what percentage of all Tequential and Parnol sales (in \$) is in the Korean market?

- ☐ 20%
- ☒ 22%
- ☐ 24%
- ☐ 26%
- ☐ None of these



E

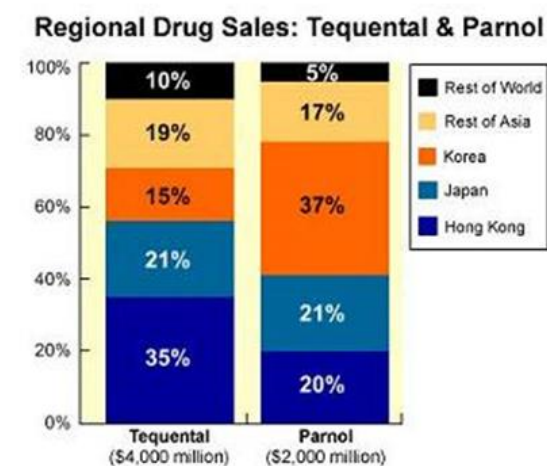
Numerical Reasoning test: Question 10 of 18

By volume Tequential sells at twice the price of Parnol. What is the Tequential:Parnol ratio in terms of global volume sold?

- ☐ 1:3
- ☐ 1:2
- ☐ 2:1
- ☐ 3:1
- ☒ None of these

3 Approximately what percentage of all Tequential and Parnol Sales (in \$) are Tequential sales in Hong Kong?

- A. 21%
- B. 22%
- C. 23%
- D. 24%
- E. None of these



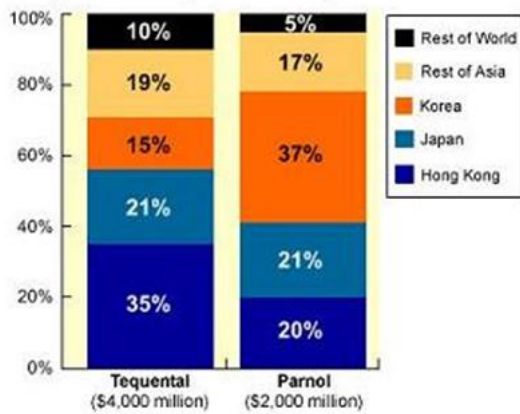
Question 1

In which region do Parnol sales exceed (in \$) Tequential sales?

- ☐ Rest of World
- ☐ Rest of Asia
- ☒ Korea
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ Hong Kong

C (Only if the percentage if Tequential is less than half the percentage of Parnol, choose it! Korea)

Regional Drug Sales: Tequential & Parnol



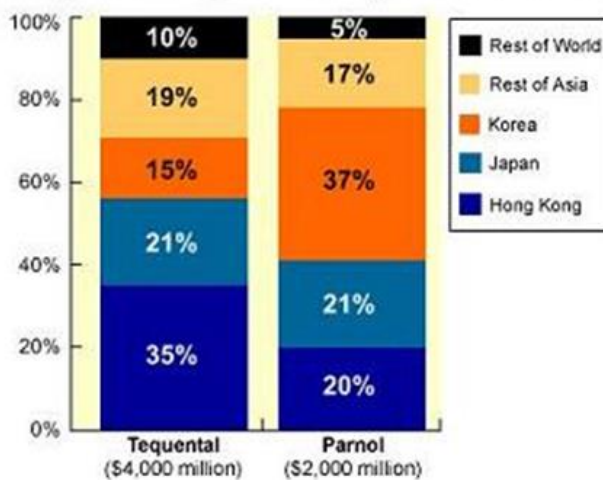
Question 2

The amount of Tequential sales in the Rest of the World is forecast to rise at 20% per year, while the amount of Tequential sales in Korea is expected to remain constant. How long will it take for Tequential sales in the Rest of the World to exceed those in Korea?

- ☐ 1 year
- ☐ 2 years
- ☐ 3 years
- ☐ 4 years
- ☐ 5 years

C

Regional Drug Sales: Tequential & Parnol



Question 3

If production costs for Tequential are 1.5 times those for Parnol, what is the global sales margin (sales minus production costs) of Parnol?

- ☐ \$250 m
- ☐ \$500 m
- ☐ \$750 m
- ☐ \$1,000 m
- ☐ Cannot say

E. Cannot say

16 Red Petroleum Inc-6 Month Target Review

Red Petroleum Inc - 6 month Target Review								
Oil Rig	Daily production target of oil (000s) Gallons*	Production cost per Gallon (\$)	Oil Production (000s Litres)**					
			Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
D64	256	\$0.25	30,102	29,403	28,642	26,036	27,956	30,215
S23	127	\$0.16	12,220	17,236	12,542	15,423	11,036	15,651
L09	32	\$0.22	4,236	3,212	2,541	3,695	4,032	4,122
H42	115	\$0.31	12,365	11,336	18,531	13,215	12,036	9,015
A56	78	\$0.21	8,456	8,123	8,621	7,924	8,123	8,325

* 1 Gallon (US) = 3.785 litres

** Assume 30 days in each month

(list)

1. 应该是说 6 个月 total oil production cost 是多少吧。记不清楚是问几个月以及几家公司了，大家原理明白就行。

- A 2 million B 18 million C 109 million D 404 million E 414 million

2. What was the approximate cost of total oil production in Month 1?

A 2.25 million

B 4.23 million

C 7.12 million

D 8.26 million

E 9.41 million

3. If a gallon of oil is sold at \$0.89, how much profit would Oil Rig D64 have made in the 6-month period (based on the targets, and taking production costs into account)?

A 0.26 million

B 7.68million

C 14.65 million

D 22.12 million

E 29.50 million

4. If a litre of oil is sold at \$0.89, which oilrig made the most profit in the 6 month period?

A. D64

B. S23

C. L09

D. H42

E. A56

17 Rexare GMBH – Environmentally Friendly Paper

Rexare GMBH - Environmentally Friendly Paper					
Woodland	No. of existing trees	No. of trees to be cut down	Cost of replacing a tree	Cost of cutting down a tree	Income from paper sold per tree (€)
Exmur	797	762	€ 2.18	€ 4.26	€ 3,523
Zeymouth	7,564	2,197	€ 2.35	€ 3.74	€ 7,365
Leymir	6,452	2,364	€ 2.95	€ 4.36	€ 9,324
Wofen	4,261	1,658	€ 2.21	€ 4.53	€ 3,640
Saythel	16,245	5,326	€ 3.02	€ 4.42	€ 5,425

Note: Replanting of trees

- For the first 500 trees cut down, Rexare GMBH replaces each with 5 trees
- For the next 500 trees cut down, up to 1,000, each is replaced with 6 trees
- All trees cut down over 1,000 are replaced with 10 trees per tree cut down

(list)

1. Approximately how much profit is ...trees required have been cut, replace...paper from these trees has been....?

A 9,000

B 125,000

C 1.32 million

D 2.67 million

E 3.74 million

2. Approximately how many trees would Saythel have after the cutting down and replacing of trees has taken place?

- A 40,000
- B 50,000
- C 60,000**
- D 70,000
- E 80,000

3. How many trees would be replaced for the Leymir woodland after the required trees have been cut down?

- A 11,820
- B 14,184
- C 19,140**
- D 23,640
- E 64,520

Rexare GMBH - Environmentally Friendly Paper					
Woodland	No. of existing trees	No. of trees to be cut down	Cost of replacing a tree	Cost of cutting down a tree	Income from paper sold per tree (€)
Exmur	797	762	€ 2.18	€ 4.26	€ 3,523
Zeymouth	7,564	2,197	€ 2.35	€ 3.74	€ 7,365
Leymir	6,452	2,364	€ 2.95	€ 4.36	€ 9,324
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- All trees cut down over 1,000 are replaced with 10 trees per tree cut down

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 7 of 18

Approximately how much money did Rexare GMBH spend on replacing trees for all the trees they cut down in the Exmur woodland?

- ☐ €1,737
- ☐ €2,500
- ☐ €4,282
- ☐ €8,687
- ☐ €8,877

E

Rexare GMBH - Environmentally Friendly Paper					
Woodland	No. of existing trees	No. of trees to be cut down	Cost of replacing a tree	Cost of cutting down a tree	Income from paper sold per tree (€)
Exmur	797	762	€ 2.18	€ 4.26	€ 3,523
Zeymouth	7,564	2,197	€ 2.35	€ 3.74	€ 7,365
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Wofen	4,261	1,658	€ 2.21	€ 4.53	€ 3,640
Saythel	16,245	5,326	€ 3.02	€ 4.42	€ 5,425

Note: Replanting of trees

- For the first 500 trees cut down, Rexare GMBH replaces each with 5 trees
- For the next 500 trees cut down, up to 1,000, each is replaced with 6 trees
- All trees cut down over 1,000 are replaced with 10 trees per tree cut down

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 8 of 18

If all woodlands were taken on as a single project, then how many trees (approximately) would have to be replanted if ALL of the existing trees in the woodlands were cut down?

- ☐ 181,000
- ☐ 349,000
- ☐ 421,000
- ☐ 572,000
- ☐ 675,000

B

18 Today's Exchange rate for the Indian Rupee (list)

Today's Exchange Rates* for the Indian Rupee					
	Closing Point	Today's High	Today's Low	Change on Day	World Bank Index
Sterling	56.58	56.85	54.96	+0.34	53.89
US Dollar	34.82	36.13	34.82	-0.64	34.51
Euro	37.29	38.86	35.94	+1.34	35.42
Yen	0.32	0.34	0.30	-0.02	0.30

*rates are number of Rupee per stated currency

Question 19

Which currency loses the greatest proportional value against the Rupee when using the World Bank Index instead of today's closing exchange rate?

- ☒ Sterling
- ☒ US Dollar
- ☒ Euro
- ☒ Yen
- ☒ Cannot say

Question 20

What was the World Bank Index for Yen yesterday?

- ☒ 0.32
- ☒ 0.33
- ☒ 0.34
- ☒ 0.35
- ☒ Cannot say

Question 21

A company changes \$220,000 to Rupees at the 'Day's High' rate to pay a debt of 8 million Rupees. Approximately what amount of Rupees is left over, or still owing, following this transaction?

- ☒ 51,000 still owing
- ☒ 5,100 still owing
- ☒ No more owing or over
- ☒ 5,100 left over
- ☒ 51,000 left over

19D 20E 21A

4. If the exchange rate for Sterling and Euro continue to increase every day by the same amount of Rupee as today, in how many more days would a Euro buy more Rupees than one pound Sterling?

- A. 10
- B. 20**
- C. 30
- D. 40
- E. 50

5. If the exchange rate for Yen decreases by the same amount of Rupees to tomorrow as it did today, how many Rupee would 30,000 Yen buy?

- A. 8,800
- B. 8,900
- C. 9,000**
- D. 9,100
- E. 9,200

6. A company changes \$220,000 to Rupees at the 'Day's High' rate to pay a debt of 8 million Rupees. Approximately what amount of Rupees is left over, or still owing, following this transaction?

- A. 51,000 still owing**
- B. 5,100 still owing
- C. No more owing or over
- D. 5,100 left over
- E. 51,000 left over

7. If the closing Point/ WBI ratio is constant, what would the WBI have been for Yen yesterday?

- A. 0.26
- B. 0.28
- C. 0.30
- D. 0.32**
- E. Cannot say

Today's Exchange Rates* for the Indian Rupee					
	Closing Point	Today's High	Today's Low	Change on Day	World Bank Index
Sterling	56.58	56.85	54.96	+0.34	53.89
US Dollar	34.82	36.13	34.82	-0.64	34.51
Euro	37.29	38.86	35.94	+1.34	35.42
Yen	0.32	0.34	0.30	-0.02	0.30

* rates are number of Rupee per stated currency

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 10 of 18

How many more Rupees could 20,000 Euros buy at peak exchange rate than at Closing Point?

- ☐ 23,400
- ☐ 29,800
- ☐ 31,400
- ☐ 58,200
- ☐ 68,600

C

Today's Exchange Rates* for the Indian Rupee					
	Closing Point	Today's High	Today's Low	Change on Day	World Bank Index
Sterling	56.58	56.85	54.96	+0.34	53.89
US Dollar	34.82	36.13	34.82	-0.64	34.51
Euro	37.29	38.86	35.94	+1.34	35.42
Yen	0.32	0.34	0.30	-0.02	0.30

* rates are number of Rupee per stated currency

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 11 of 18

Using the World Bank Index, how many US Dollars would buy the same amount of Rupees as 862,800 Yen?

- ☐ 5,700
- ☐ 15,700
- ☐ 57,000
- ☐ 75,000
- ☐ None of these

E

19 Today's Exchange rate for the Bhutanese Ngultrum (list)

Today's Exchange Rates* for the Bhutanese Ngultrum					
	Closing Point	Today's High	Today's Low	Change on Day	World Bank Index
Sterling	70.72	71.06	68.70	+0.42	68.00
US Dollar	43.52	45.16	43.52	-0.80	43.14
Euro	46.61	48.57	44.93	+1.68	44.28
Yen	0.40	0.43	0.38	-0.03	0.38

*rates are number of Ngultrum per stated currency

Question 16

Using the World Bank Index, how many US Dollars would buy the same amount of Ngultrums as 1,078,500 Yen?

- ☒ 5,900
- ☒ 15,900
- ☒ 59,000
- ☒ 95,000
- ☒ None of these

E

Today's Exchange Rates* for the Bhutanese Ngultrum					
	Closing Point	Today's High	Today's Low	Change on Day	World Bank Index
Sterling	70.72	71.06	68.70	+0.42	68.00
US Dollar	43.52	45.16	43.52	-0.80	43.14
Euro	46.61	48.57	44.93	+1.68	44.28
Yen	0.40	0.43	0.38	-0.03	0.38

*rates are number of Ngultrum per stated currency

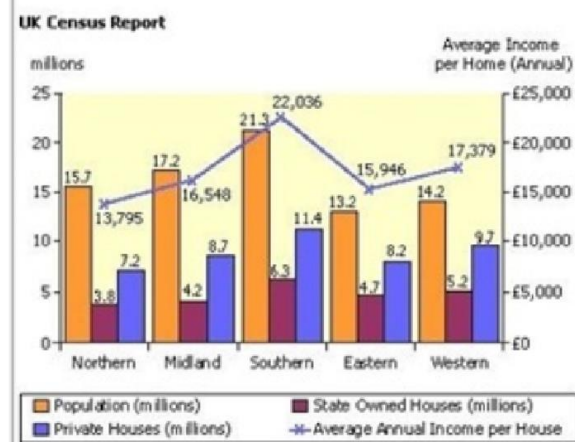
Question 17

What was the World Bank Index for Yen yesterday?

- ☐ 0.40
- ☐ 0.41
- ☐ 0.42
- ☐ 0.43
- ☐ Cannot say

E

20 UK Census Report (bar & line)



1 which region has the greatest concentration of individuals per house (state owned and private)?

A Northern

B Midland

C Southern

D Eastern

E Western

2. 哪个 region 的 annual income 最多

A Northern

B Midland

C Southern

D Eastern

E Western

3. 房价是 160000，从 southern 开始每个增加 10%，问哪个地区 house 的总价值最高。

A Northern

B Midland

C Southern

D Eastern

E Western

21 Yearly Income (list)

Yearly Income ('000s)		
	Year 2	Year 1
Turnover	52,500	51,000
Cost of Sales	-35,310	-33,000
Overheads	-8,128	-7,815
Exceptional Costs	-38	-45
Other Income	600	180
Earnings before Income Tax	9,624	10,320

1. Other income is expected to drop by 70% in Year 3 and exceptional costs are predicted to double. If turnover changes as from Year 1 to Year 2, and cost of sales and overheads remain as for Year 2, what will the percentage change be from Year 1 to Year 3 in earnings before income tax?

- A. A decline of 55%
- B. A decline of 17%
- C. A decline of 7.2%
- D. An increase of 3.8%**
- E. An increase of 11.3%

2. If the tax bill is 35% and the trends for Year 1 to Year 2 continue into Year 3, what will the tax bill be in Year 3 in millions?

- A. 3.42**
- B. 3.43
- C. 3.61
- D. 3.76
- E. 3.94

3. If cost of sales, overheads, other income and earnings before income tax changed between Year 0 to Year 1 at the same rates as from Year 1 to Year 2, and if there were no exceptional costs in Year 0, what was the turnover in Year 0 in millions?

- A. 41.5
- B. 49.5**
- C. 49.9
- D. 51.2
- E. 63.1

4. If overheads and earnings before income tax change by the same percentage as between Year 1 and Year 2, while all of the other costs and income remained the same as in Year 2, what will the approximate turnover be in Year 3 (in 000s)?

- A. 51,240
- B. 52,180**
- C. 53,380
- D. 54,270
- E. 55,210

Zone 5 Assembly Line - Report						
Line	Product	Shift hours	Number of man hours to complete a vehicle	Total workers per day	Target vehicles per day	Retail cost per vehicle (£)
A	Cars	08:00-15:30	12 hours	117	80	£6,237
B	Vans	09:00-18:00	9.5 hours	76	70	£4,546
C	LGV	06:00-21:00	22 hours	198	115	£11,057
D	Agricultural	10:00-16:00	8 hours	56	42	£10,384
E	Off-Road	10:00-16:00	6 hours	45	45	£8,254

1. If all staff were required to work on assembly line A for cars, approximately how many cars would be produced a day if staff from other lines are only required to work their normal daily hours?

- A 150
- B 220
- C 290
- D 360
- E 430**

2. Considering the hours required in producing a vehicle, and assuming that overall production cost per hour is £240, which vehicle type proves the most profitable for the company?

- A Cars
- B Vans
- C LGV
- D Agricultural**
- E Off-Road

3. How many more workers does the assembly line which failed to produce its target amount of vehicles require to meet its target?

- A. 11**
- B. 15
- C.19
- D.23
- E.27

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 18 of 18

If the target for cars produced per day were increased to 100 without increasing the number of staff, approximately what time will the daily shift end (assuming a normal start at 08:00) to meet this target?

- ☐ 16:45
- ☐ 17:30
- ☐ 18:15
- ☐ 19:00
- ☐ 19:45

C

World Fossil Fuel Regulation			
UK Coal Energy			
UK Mines	Extraction (000s tonnes) per year	Electricity production per kg (units)	Remaining coal (millions of tonnes)
Folen	46,324	17.0	68.27
Dirme	34,953	12.3	70.95
Ilt	74,036	14.2	62.73
Ryken	13,684	21.0	61.02
All Others	385,306	14.7	82.63

- 1 tonne = 1,000 kilograms

- An average UK household utilises 4.5 units of electricity per day

- One unit of electricity is sold for £0.08

1. At the continued rate of extraction, in how many years is the coal from the Folen Mine likely to run out?

A 1.5 yrs

B 3 yrs

C 4.5 yrs

D 6 yrs

E 7.5 yrs

2. If there are 22.36 million homes in the UK, approximately how much money in total do UK households pay for their electricity per year? Assume 365 days in a year.

A £850,000

B £2.94million

C £ 8 million

D £652 million

E £2,938 million

3. What is the total number of units (in millions) of electricity produced each year based on the current extraction rates of coal from all mines combined?

A 1.05 million

B 4.29million

C 7.87 million

D 8.2 million

E 11.9 million

4. Which mine can produce the greatest amount of units of electricity before it runs out of coal?

A. Folen

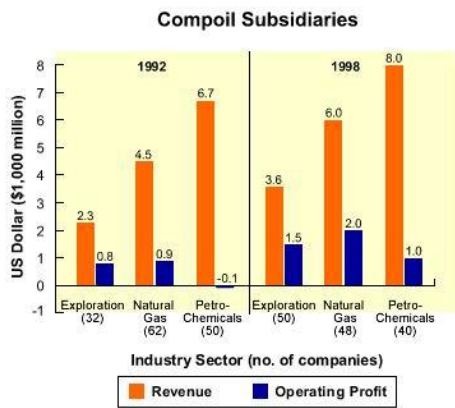
B. Dirme

C. Ilt

D. Ryken

E. All others

24 Compoil Subsidiaries



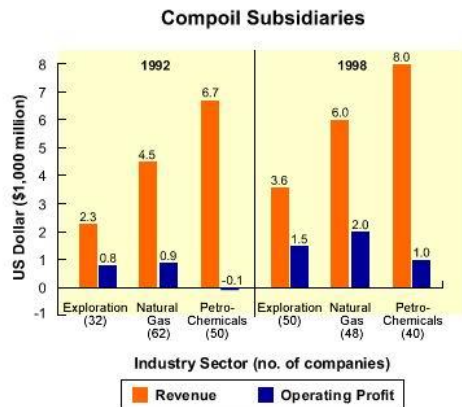
Question 1

What proportion of total Compoil Operating Profit for 1998 was generated by the Petrochemicals sector?

- ☐ 1/6
- ☐ 2/11
- ☐ 1/5
- ☐ 2/9
- ☐ 1/4

Help

Next



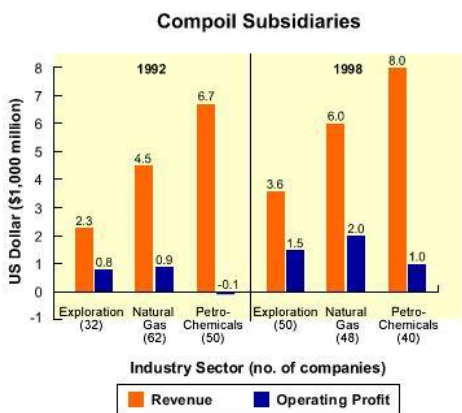
Question 2

If revenue for the Natural Gas sector as a whole decreased by 15% between 1992 and 1998, by what percentage has Compoil's share of the Natural Gas market grown?

- ☐ 10%
- ☐ 15%
- ☐ 20%
- ☐ 33%
- ☐ Cannot say

Help

Next



Question 3

Profit ratio is Operating Profit as a percentage of Revenue. What was the difference in profit ratio in the Natural Gas sector between 1998 and 1992?

- ☐ 10.0%
- ☐ 12.5%
- ☐ 15.0%
- ☐ 20.0%
- ☐ None of these

Help

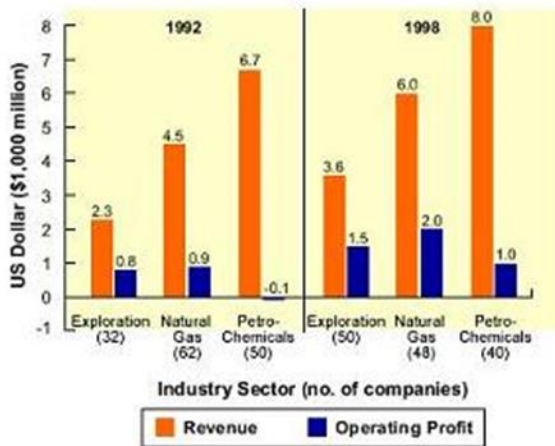
Next

1 D 2 E 3 E

4. Which industry Sector in which year generated the greatest Operating Profit per company?

- A. Exploration in 1992
- B. Natural gas in 1992
- C. Petrochemicals in 1992
- D. Exploration in 1998
- E. Natural gas in 1998**
- F. Petrochemicals in 1998

Compoil Subsidiaries



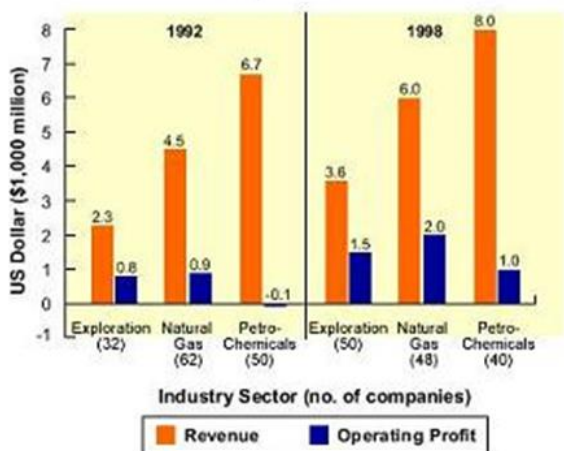
Question 13

Approximately how much Revenue did Compoil generate per company on average in 1992?

- ☐ \$93,000,000
- ☐ \$93,250,000
- ☐ \$93,500,000
- ☐ \$93,750,000
- ☐ \$94,000,000

$$D \ (2.3+4.5+6.7)/(32+62+50)*1000*100000=93,750,000$$

Compoil Subsidiaries



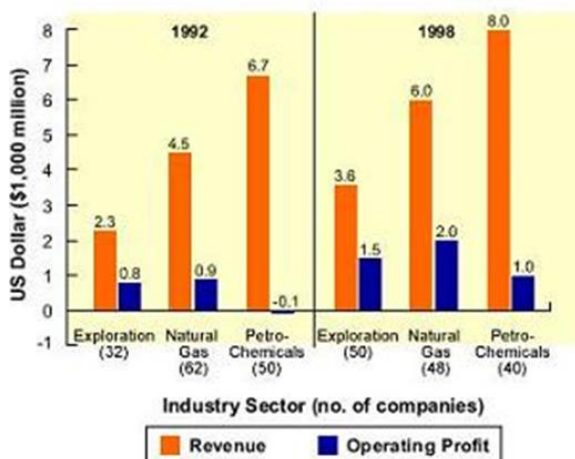
Question 14

How many more US Dollars Operating Profit did Compoil generate per Exploration company in 1998 than in 1992?

- ☐ \$625,000
- ☐ \$1,250,000
- ☐ \$2,500,000
- ☐ \$5,000,000
- ☐ None of these

$$D \ (1.5/50-0.8/32)*1000*1000000=5,000,000$$

Compoil Subsidiaries



Question 15

The total growth in Revenue for the Petrochemical sector between 1992 and 1998 is equivalent to what constant annual rate of growth?

- ☐ 3.0%
- ☐ 3.3%
- ☐ 3.6%
- ☐ 3.9%
- ☐ Cannot say

A 2.99%

25 Company Figures at the end of the current financial year

Company Figures at the end of the current financial year					
	Hardlow plc	GRT plc	Xiang	IKO Inc	Aurore
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	160.7	2.3	7.3	60.0
Profit (£m*)	9.2	-33.9	-1.9	3.0	9.3
Assets (£m*)	42.3	640.1	25.2	27.1	130.1
Debt (£m*)	9.7	341.0	1.7	8.2	30.8
Share Price (pence)	108.0	172.1	6.0	11.3	48.7
No. of Shares (m*)	0.5	2.7	0.9	3.2	7.2

*m = millions

Question 4

What percentage of IKO Inc's Turnover is Profit?

- ☒ 2.4%
- ☒ 24.3%
- ☒ 36.2%
- ☒ 41.1%
- ☒ Cannot say

Question 5

Which company has the greatest value of Assets per share?

- ☒ Hardlow plc
- ☒ GRT plc
- ☒ Xiang
- ☒ IKO Inc
- ☒ Aurore

Question 6

If someone were to sell 3,500 shares in Hardlow plc, how many shares of Aurore could they buy with the proceeds from that sale?

- ☒ 7,761
- ☒ 15,782
- ☒ 35,000
- ☒ 77,618
- ☒ 2,075,500

Company Figures at the end of the current financial year					
	Hardlow plc	GRT plc	Xiang	IKO Inc	Aurore
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	160.7	2.3	7.3	60.0
Profit (£m*)	9.2	-33.9	-1.9	3.0	9.3
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Debt (£m*)	9.7	341.0	1.7	8.2	30.8
Share Price (pence)	108.0	172.1	6.0	11.3	48.7
No. of Shares (m*)	0.5	2.7	0.9	3.2	7.2

*m = millions

Company Figures at the end of the current financial year					
	Hardlow plc	GRT plc	Xiang	IKO Inc	Aurore
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Profit (£m*)	9.2	-33.9	-1.9	3.0	9.3
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Share Price (pence)	108.0	172.1	6.0	11.3	48.7
No. of Shares (m*)	0.5	2.7	0.9	3.2	7.2

*m = millions

4 D 5B 6A

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 3 of 18

Which company has the highest Turnover/Assets ratio?

- ☐ Hardlow plc
- ☐ GRT plc
- ☐ Xiang
- ☐ IKO Inc
- ☐ Aurore

Darwin Enterprises Financial Information			
	Year1	Year2	Year3
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	10.6	8.5
Income (£m*)	9.2	3.1	1.1
Assets (£m*)	42.3	28.7	32.6
Debt (£m*)	9.7	6.5	17.8
Profit Margin (%)	80.70	29.25	12.94
Share Price (pence)	108.0	85.6	56.6
Number of Shares (m*)	50	50	50

*m = millions

Question 19

What would the Turnover be in Year 4 if it continued to decrease at the same rate as between Year 2 and Year 3?

- ☐ £5.9m
- ☐ £6.1m
- ☐ £6.4m
- ☒ £6.8m
- ☐ £7.1m

D

7. 哪家公司的每股营业额最高？ Which company has the greatest Turnover per share?

A. Hardlow

B. GRT

C. Xiang

D. IKO

E. Aurore

8. 如果 IKO 上市公司本财政年度的营业额相比上一财政年度下降了 7%，那么上一财政年度该公司的营业额是多少？

A. 750 万英镑

B. 785 万英镑

C. 815 万英镑

D. 835 万英镑

E. Cannot say

Company Figures at the end of the current financial year					
	Hardlow plc	GRT plc	Xiang	IKO Inc	Aurore
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	160.7	2.3	7.3	60.0
Profit (£m*)	9.2	-33.9	-1.9	3.0	9.3
Assets (£m*)	42.3	640.1	25.2	27.1	130.1
Debt (£m*)	9.7	341.0	1.7	8.2	30.8
Share Price (pence)	108.0	172.1	6.0	11.3	48.7
No. of Shares (m*)	0.5	2.7	0.9	3.2	7.2

*m = millions

Question 7

If IKO Inc's Turnover is down 7% from the last financial year, what was the Turnover for that year?

- ☐ £7.5m
- ☐ £7.85m
- ☐ £8.15m
- ☐ £8.35m
- ☐ Cannot say

B

Question 8

Which company has the lowest Turnover/Assets ratio?

- ☐ Hardlow plc
- ☐ GRT plc
- ☐ Xiang
- ☐ IKO Inc
- ☐ Aurore

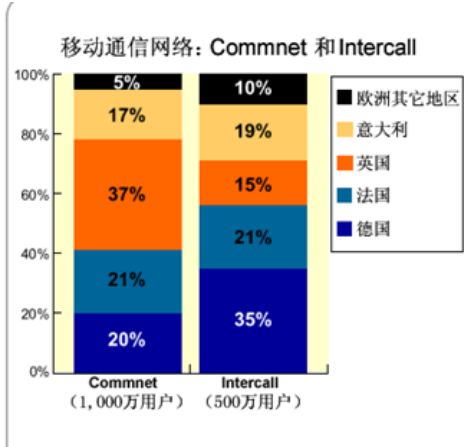
C

Computer

Company Figures at the end of the current financial year					
	Hardlow plc	GRT plc	Xiang	IKO Inc	Aurore
Turnover (£m*)	11.4	160.7	2.3	7.3	60.0
Profit (£m*)	9.2	-33.9	-1.9	3.0	9.3
Assets (£m*)	42.3	640.1	25.2	27.1	130.1
Debt (£m*)	9.7	341.0	1.7	8.2	30.8
Share Price (pence)	108.0	172.1	6.0	11.3	48.7
No. of Shares (m*)	0.5	2.7	0.9	3.2	7.2

*m = millions

26 Commnet and Intercall (bar)

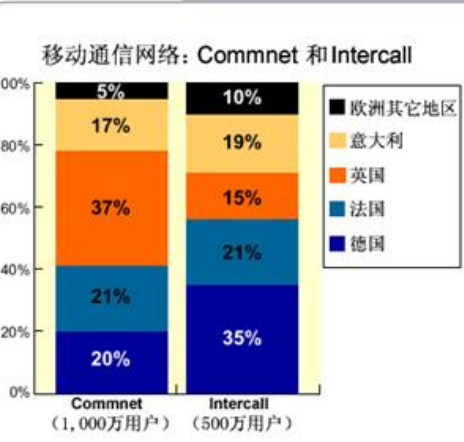


数字推理测试: 题2 共 18

如果 Commnet 的商业用户是 Intercall 的 1.5 倍, 那么Intercall 在欧洲地区非商业用户是多少?

- ☐ 75万
- ☐ 150万
- ☐ 250万
- ☐ 300万
- ☐ 无法判断

E



数字推理测试: 题3 共 18

尽管 Commnet 在德国的用户预计保持不变, 但其在意大利的用户预计每年将会增长 10%。几年后意大利的 Commnet 用户将会超过德国?

- ☐ 1 年
- ☐ 2 年
- ☐ 3 年
- ☐ 4 年
- ☐ 5 年

B

3. 德国 Commnet 用户占 Commnet 和 Intercall 手机用户总数的百分比大约是多少?

- A. 10%
- B. 11%
- C. 12%
- D. 13%**
- E. 以上都不是

4. 意大利手机用户占 Commnet 和 Intercall 手机用户总数的百分比大约是多少?

- A. 12%
- B. 14%
- C. 16%
- D. 18%**
- E. 以上都不是

5. Intercall 用户通话时间 (以分钟计) 平均是 Commnet 用户的两倍。Intercall: Commnet 网络交通的比例是多少?

- A. 1:3
- B. 1:2
- C. 2:1
- D. 3:1
- E. 以上都不是**

27 Bentrim Outsourcing – figures last year (list)

Numerical Reasoning test: **Example Question 1 of 2**

Which region spent the least time per manager on their projects?

Bentrim Outsourcing - figures last year				
Offshore Resource		Outsourcing (UK)	Total time for completion of projects	
Region	Project Managers	Projects	Estimated time per project	Average time spent per project
Asia	19	13	325 hours	278 hours
Americas	10	6	372 hours	382 hours
Europe	6	4	274 hours	279 hours
Africa	6	7	127 hours	148 hours
Australia	2	3	302 hours	298 hours

- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Americas
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Australia

D

Numerical Reasoning test: **Example Question 2 of 2**

What is the average time spent per outsourced project, across all regions for all of the projects?

Bentrim Outsourcing - figures last year				
Offshore Resource		Outsourcing (UK)	Total time for completion of projects	
Region	Project Managers	Projects	Estimated time per project	Average time spent per project
Asia	19	13	325 hours	278 hours
Americas	10	6	372 hours	382 hours
Europe	6	4	274 hours	279 hours
Africa	6	7	127 hours	148 hours
Australia	2	3	302 hours	298 hours

- ☐ 112 hours
- ☐ 271 hours
- ☐ 956 hours
- ☐ 8,952 hours
- ☐ 9,348 hours

B

28 Computer Superstore (list)

Computer Superstore				
Revenue split by product line				
Mars	Jupiter	Orion	Capricorn	Galaxy
56	52	44	30	18
Revenue split by region				
North West	North East	Central	South East	South West
42	40	30	42	46
Revenue split by client				
Home	Small Business	Mid-level Business	National	International
54	48	44	38	16

Notes:

1. All revenue figures in \$ millions
2. Customer base is 400,000
3. The revenue is proportional to the number of customers

Numerical Reasoning test: **Question 16 of 18**

Approximately what percentage of the customer base can be expected to be national customers who purchase the Capricorn line and are based in the North East region?

- ☐ 0.6%
- ☐ 2.9%
- ☐ 3%
- ☐ 3.8%
- ☐ 5.7%

A

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 17 of 18

What is the expected ratio of revenues from the Mars series for home versus international customers (approximately)?

Computer Superstore				
Revenue split by product line				
Mars	Jupiter	Orion	Capricorn	Galaxy
56	52	44	30	18
Revenue split by region				
North West	North East	Central	South East	South West
42	40	30	42	46
Revenue split by client				
Home	Small Business	Mid-level Business	National	International
54	48	44	38	16

Notes:

1. All revenue figures in \$ millions
2. Customer base is 400,000
3. The revenue is proportional to the number of customers

- ☐ 3:1
- ☐ 4:1
- ☐ 5:1
- ☐ 10:1
- ☐ 100:1

A

Numerical Reasoning test: Question 18 of 18

How many home customers would Computer Superstore expect to have in the North?

Computer Superstore				
Revenue split by product line				
Mars	Jupiter	Orion	Capricorn	Galaxy
56	52	44	30	18
Revenue split by region				
North West	North East	Central	South East	South West
42	40	30	42	46
Revenue split by client				
Home	Small Business	Mid-level Business	National	International
54	48	44	38	16

Notes:

1. All revenue figures in \$ millions
2. Customer base is 400,000
3. The revenue is proportional to the number of customers

- ☐ 44,280
- ☐ 80,000
- ☐ 84,000
- ☐ 108,000
- ☐ 164,000

A

29 Newmellum Retail Outlets (list) (Practice)

Newmellum Retail Outlets							
Staff			Purchase Quantity	Cost to Company per item			
Type	No	Dress code*		Trousers	Suits	Shirts	Shoes
Office	212	Admin	1-10	£13.54	£137.65	£7.67	£32.35
Sales	64	Admin	11-25	£8.64	£112.35	£5.23	£28.64
Senior	16	Admin	26-50	£8.26	£98.34	£4.25	£23.65
Delivery	33	Operational	51-99	£7.64	£85.64	£4.05	£20.32
Warehouse	112	Operational	100+	£7.49	£76.15	£3.26	£18.64

* Operational workers are only entitled to shirt, trousers and shoes.

Admin workers are only entitled to suits with shoes.

1. If all staff, both operations and admin, were required to wear trousers, shirts and shoes, how much would this cost the company?

A £ 4,698

B £ 12,843

C £ 18,648

D £ 27,364

E £ 33,615

2. What percentage discount is offered on admin uniforms for purchase quantities greater than 100, compared to the price for the smallest purchase quantity?

A 42.4%

B 44.2%

C 49.9%

D 55.8%

E 57.6%

3. Which type of staff will cost the company the least in providing uniforms?

A Office

B Sales

C Senior

D Delivery

E Warehouse

4. How much money would the company save if delivery staff and warehouse staff wore the same uniforms and their purchases could therefore be combined?

A £ 136.95

B £ 223.41

C £ 346.50

D £ 432.96

E £516.85